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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.-FOURTEEN_PAGES.

THE BRUTALITY OF POINDEXTER DUNN.

HE WOULD NOT HAVE CARED SO MUCH IF GRAND ARMY VETERANS INSTEAD OF CLERKS HAD BEEN KILLED IN THE

WASHINGTON DISASTER. "It's too bad! I wouldn't have cared so much if they had been pensioners instead of the poor clerks." These words were spoken yesterday afternoon by ex-Congressman Poindexter Dunn, who is a member of the commission which was appointed by John G. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, to investigate the workings of



POINDEXTER DUNN.

the New-York Custom House and the Appraiser's The statement was called forth by his listening to the reading of the early dispatches from Washington telling of the horrible disaster Mr. Dunn was not excited when he made this statement. He was as cool as if he were ordering his dinner, and he used the words as if he were accustomed to make such statements.

There was a secret session of the Custom House Investigating Commission yesterday, which lasted until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when recess for luncheon was taken. Previous to this several newspaper men had sent their eards to the acting chairman of the commission, Daniel Magone, and he had sent word for them to wait When the recess came three newspaper men went into the meeting room. Every one of the com-missioners present knew that the visitors represented newspapers. Wallace MacFarlane, the attorney for the commission, was reading the account of the accident in Washington in an evening paper to Commissioners Magone and Dunn. When the reporters joined the group Mr. Dunn asked one of them for what the old theatre building was used. The reporter told him. Then the Commissioner spoke slurringly of the pensioners, ending with the statement :

"It's too bad! I wouldn't have cared so much if they had been pensioners instead of the poor

Every one in the room was struck almost speechspeaker with amazement, and Mr. MacFarlane and C. S. Hamlin, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who had by this time joined the group, seemed to be dismayed. The Commissioner did not seem to be in the least disturbed. His high hat was on the back of his head and his hands were in his trousers pockets. Finally of the reporters said:

"Congressman, that is a very hard statement." Well. I haven't said it.

But to justify him in the brutal statement which point the conversation was changed to the doings of the Commissioners during the secret session.

Mr. Dunn comes from Arkansas. He was the last man regularly appointed to the investigating commission before Walkace MacFarlane was put on to relieve Charles S. Fairchild of the burden of doging the work of the investigation. Mr. Dunn came originally from North Carolina. But his father moved from there to Alabama in 1835. Mr. Dunn was educated in Aiabama and at the Jackson College at Columbia, Tenn., from which he was graduated in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Dunn moved to Arkansas, and two years later he was elected over the Gulf of Mexico like a fish pole " At this the situation, which was being held in the Drainwas graduated in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Dunn moved to Arkansas, and two years later he was elected a member of the Arkansas Legislature. Until 1861 he was a cotton planter. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and served with it during most of the war. Two years after the war Mr. Dunn branched out as a lawyer. He has practised at the bar of his State ever since, except when he was in Congress. In both 1812 and 1876 he was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He has served several times in Congress, beginning with the XLVIth Con-gress. It was then that he became acquainted

gress. It was then that he became as with John G. Carlisle.

Mr. Dunn is a man who speaks slowly and distinctly, weighing each word before it is uttered, and it was only on Thursday that he insulted Appraiser Cooper by asking him if a dead man ran traiser Cooper by asking him if a dead man ran

THE WOUNDED MAN FOUND IN PECK SLIP-NO CLEW TO HIS ASSAILANT-STRANGE RULES

AT CHAMBERS STREET HOSPITAL. Policeman John Daiy, of the Fourth Precinct while patrolling his post in Peck Slip about 8 o'clock last night, came upon a man propped against a lamp post and percefully sporing. An odor of bad whiskey decided to take him to the Oak st. police station in the character of a "plain drunk." had reached the station the sergeant opened the man's clothes and found a long gash in the abdomen, apparently inflicted by a knife. The man could only South Fourth-st., Brooklyn. He indistinctly remem

bered having a quarrel with some one about 5 o'clock. On this slender clew the ward detectives started out on a hunt for White's assailant, while White him was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, the ambulance surgeon declining at that time to express

any opinion regarding the nature of the wound. trim-looking young man stood behind the night clerk's desk at the Chambers Street Hospital last When the reporters made the usual inquiry as to White's condition, the young man showed them the customary official slip giving White's name, age occupation and the character of the wound.

"All the information we are authorized to give is there," said the young man, pointing to the slip. "Will you ask the surgeon who is in charge of the case whether White's wound is dangerous?" said the Tribune reporter.

the case whether White's wound is dangerous?" said
the Tribune reporter.

"The rules of the hospital forbid me to give, or
to ask the surgeons to give, any information other
than that which is written here."

"Do you mean to say that the rules of the hospital forbid you to ask the surgeons to tell whether
a wound is slight or serious; whether a patient is
living or dead!" asked the reporter.

"That is precisely the case," replied the young

man.

For all the police, or any one outside Chambers street Hospital, can tell, White may be dead or walking the streets.

HE WROTE HER A THREATENING LETTER.

Miss Lucille Perivier, twenty-six years old, em-

of William H. Henriques, who was so brutally as-saulted recently by Frank Ellison, was a complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against Ralph Miller, a banjo-player, of No. 113 East Twenty-She charged him with writing a threat id. On May 20 he had sent her a letter de manding the return of a banjo which he had lent He had added that he would use letters which he possessed belonging to the plaintiff to

AN INSULT TO PENSIONERS her disadvantage unless she compiled with his wishes. Perivier swore out a warrant for his arrest. When arraigned yesterday before Justice Mead Miller admitted that he knew nothing against Mis Perivier. He was held in \$300 bail.

MANY STRIKERS KILLED.

BLOODY WORK ON THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL

SEVERAL MEN SHOT DEAD AND A SCORE OR MORE WOUNDED-GOVERNOR ALTGELD MAY CALL OUT THE MILITIA.

Chicago, June 9 .-- A battle took place this afternoon between strikers and employes of the contractors on the Drainage Canal in which several inen were killed. The fight took place at Romeo, the strikers coming down from Lemont and others coming from the north, being divided into two has attended upon it, and all possible assistance squads. Three of the men killed are in Will county, two of them in the Illinois and Michigan Canal, one is lying on the towpath and two others tre lying in the bushes, just across the line in Cook County. Four of those who were wounded Thursday to submit to the personal abuse of exwill probably die. It is impossible to learn the names of those killed. The list of wounded is Michael Micholib, bullet through thigh; Frank Palski, two bullet wounds and ter- ten was too bad, but he would not have care! ribly clubbed; Lorenz Levandoski, wrist shat- so much if it had been the pensioners instead of tered by a bullet: Ludwig K. Ruga, shot through the poor clerks. The Appraiser's letter to the abdomen-will die: Anton Vescloski, several President is as follows: younds in head and clubbed; Thomas Merelski, bullet moough the lungs-will die: Michael Bryer, bullet through lower lobe of liver—will die: John Zwojatonski, bullet through thigh bone—will lose leg: Michael Josloski, bullet in lungs—is dying: Frank Smith, ear shot off: Severn Petersen, shot in several places and clubbed. There are six or nickt other will be supported by the appointment of a successor and have arranged my affairs accordingly. are six or eight others who are wounded, but their injuries are not of a serious nature. All of the wounded live in Lemon, where they were taken for treatment. were taken for treatment.

According to the stories told by the strikers they were in no wise responsible for the carnage, Those from Lemont and those from the camps north of Romeo were to hold a meeting at Romeo to discuss the situation. They claim they were unarmed and were attacked without provocation.

This commission has subjected me, while I have been unarmed and were attacked without provocation. unarmed and were attacked without provocation. Of the men employed on the drainage canal, about 100 negroes refused to join the strikers. This morning they were armed with shotguns, Winchesters and revolvers and told to protect themselves. Lookonts with field glasses were stationed in towers to give warning of the approach of the strikers. When the party from the north came in sight about soon they say they were met with a fusilade from the men at work. They deny firing a shot or making any hostile demonstration. At the first fire they started to run. The negroes gave pursuit and seventeen of the strikers were captured and imprisoned in a box car, in which they were afterward conveyed to Joliet. When the party from Lemont approached the camp from the south an hour later, the lookouts gave notice to the negroes, who were placed by the men in charge at various coigns of vantage, on the summits of the huge piles of rock which surround the camp.

The strikers approached unconscious of the reception in store for them. When about 500 feet from the camp a whistle was sounded. This was the signal for the negroes to fire, and inless by this remark. Mr. Magone looked at the stantly 100 rifles belched forth their death dealing missiles into the ranks of the strikers. Many fell at the first fire, while those unit jured started to flee. The negroes gave pursuit, firing as they ran, bringing down a hapless striker every few rods. For a mile and a half the chase was kept up, marking the road for this distance with a trail of blood. Two of the wounded strikers were seen to fall into the canal. The others who were killed outright died where they Mr. Dunn then appeared to realize that he had fell in the roadway. While the battle was in said something which he should not have said, and progress Ludwig Kruger, a section man employed he winked hard at the reporters and drawled out, on the Santa Fe Railroad, was mistaken for a striker and shot through the abdomen.

coming straight, in 150 years or so it will hang and was delivered to him at a conference on contractors who were present, several quarrymen at the rate of thirty miles an bour.

Were at the meeting, together with Sheriff Gil
The train was well filled with possengers. The HATHAWAY, C. F., Ohio.

The train was well filled with possengers and HAMMER, J., Tennessee, in For nearly two hours the meeting had been had been placed upon the track. They found that discussing the question of protection through the half a dozen fish plates had been half across the rails

is that the laborers at the stone quarries in Le-mont and Remeo are still in a state of confusion of the division, and sent immediately for Constable and riot and have made desperate efforts to-day to compel the workers engaged in the drainage canal to go out with them and make the strike general all along that section. The men on the anal have steadily refused to do this, and in consequence thereof a desperate riot is in progress. In response to telegrams received from the sheriffs of Clook and Will counties asking for troops,

STABBED WITH A KNIFE IN THE ABDOMEN. I have just received telegram signed by yourself is total number of deputy sheriffs that you have sworn in to protect life and property and preserve peace in your county, and also in each of the other two counties? Copies of dispatch received here indicate that the officers have been masters of the situation. Nobody has been hurt, except strikers, several of whom have been killed and a large number wounded. If this is so, why nov call for troops, and if additional help is needed, why not swear in more deputy sheriff? Answer

The same telegram was also sent to J. H. Gil-

bert, Sheriff of Cook County. At 11:36 o'clock Governor Altgeld, fearing a further outbreak at Lemont, ordered Adjutant-General Orendorff to go at once to the scene of action, and telegrams were sent calling upon the action, and telegrams were sent calling upon the 2d and 5d regiments to go at once to Lemont and Joliet and be there by daylight to-morrow morning. Adjutant-General Orendorff started on the midnight train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad for Lemont, and will arrive there about 6 o'clock in the morning, and will remain upon the ground until peace and quiet are restored among the strikers.

THE LAUNCH OF THE MASSACHUSETIS. Washington, June 9.-The President will not be present at the launch of the battle-ship Massachuseits at Fhiladelphia to-morrow morning. Secretary Her-bert, Miss Herbert, Judge-Advocate-General Lemly. sistant Secretary McAdoo and several of the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department will attend, and posstbly some of the Cabinet officers other than Secretary Herbert, but owing to the early hour set for the departure of the special train the party is likely to be small.

Jacksonville, June 9.-The annual meeting of the ere yesterday. Several hundred orange growers of the State were present. The annual report of the President, Major G. R. Fairbanks, of Pernandina, showed the growth of the industry in Florida had increased from 600,000 boxes in 1885 to 3,000,000 the coming crop will exceed in volume all previous yields.

A MILL COMPANY'S LARGE INCREASE OF STOCK Albany, N. Y., June 9.-The Glens Falls Paper to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from \$330,000 to \$2,700,000, one-balf of the total amo of capital to be preferred stock. The debts and liabilities of the company amount to \$733,417.

APPRAISER COOPER RESIGNS.

HE SPEAKS PLAINLY IN HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

SUBJECTED TO ANNOYANCE AND INSULT-THE FAIRCHILD COMMISSION AT THE

last night sent to President Cleveland his resignation from the office that he has filled since April, 1889. Mr. Cooper has been constrained NEARLY FIFTY PERSONS INJURED, SOME OF to take this course by the unfair manner in which he has been treated by the partisan political investigation that has been conducted by the Fairchild Investigating Commission.

This commission has not the power to compel the attendance of a witness, but the Appraiser has been given to it by him. In return his subordinates have been induced to give testimony against him without any one being permitted to cross-examine them, and he was compelled on at that intangible power known as the Government Congressman Poindexter Dunn, of Arkansas, who yesterday said in the presence of a half-dozea witnesses that the terrible disaster in Washing-

Appraiser's Office, New-York, June 9, 1893.

administer oaths, and refusing to permit cross-examina-tion, have entered upon the collection and publication of such scandalous matter regarding the administration of the customs here as they cuid gather from unfaithful

endeavoring to give them such information as they ostenstilly sought, to much annoyance and gross discourtesy.

My official position constrains me, on the other hand, to submit to their requirements and treat them with

I know of he reason why I should consider in a position which obliges me to submit to annorance and in-sult, or why I should for that purpose remain in an office, the term of which has expired, and in which I am about to be superseded, as a matter of course, by the appointment of a superseded.

Local Appraiser at the Port of New-York, this resigna-tion to take effect immediately.

I remain, Mr. President, with sentiments of great and

respect for yourself, your obedient servant, M. W. COOPER. The commission met in secret at the Barge Office yesterday, and remained in consultation for some time. U. S. Hambin, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was with the commissioners, and the time was occupied in discussing the contents of a large mass of documents that Mr. Hambin brought from Washington.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A PASSENGER TRAIN.

TRAVELLERS ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD SHAKEN UP-THE ACT OF A HALF-WITTED GERMAN.

German farm hand named William Crozier came near being the cause of a serious rathropd wreck on the New-York and Harlem Rathward vonterday morn ing, about a mile above Furdy's station. That there was not n serious loss of life is due to the sharp eye and quick brain of the engineer of the train. The Chatham express train, consisting of four or five cars besides the locomotive, was just rounding The first news of the battle and its attendant engineer, John Dutcher, saw what looked like a pile and general bruises. he had made, Mr. Dunn compared the pension list to Mark Twairs stry of the Mississippi River.

The point of this story is that the river must be just so long anyway, and as it gradually is be
The alst news of the outlined any definite information of two on the track ahead of him. The train was been of two of two on the track ahead of him. The train was been of two of two on the track ahead of him. The train was been of two of two on the track ahead of him. The train was been of two of two on the track ahead of him. The train was been of two on the track ahead of him. The train was been of two tions on the track, but the quick work which he did had materially reduced the speed of the train.

and when it struck the pile of iron it was moving Howard, Dr. James H., Maryland, colored, scalp cut, tions on the track, but the quick work which he

train was brought to a standstill and the engineer and and the frightened passengers went back to see what had been placed upon the track. They found that HANDY, George, Colorado, slight cuts on head. HYNES, Thomas, Missouri, skull fractured. In such a way that the train would have been wrecked proper help, and that he would at once call upon Governor Altgeld for aid.

Springfield, Ill., June 9.—The information received by the Governor and other State officials

The train then ran down to Purdy's station and R. G.

RING, William R. Mississippi, head, face and arms out the wheels. Fish plates are pieces of from about two feet long that are used to fasten the rails together. They weigh twenty seven pounds each. Legible, R. Mississippi, head, face and arms out.

Legible, W., New-Jersey, scalp wound.

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RING, William R., of the division, and sent immediately for Constable William Casey, who went to work to find the brute who was responsible for the attempted wrecking of the train. A few minutes before the train reached the seen a man walking up the track with the fish seen a man wellking up the track with the fish and scalp wounds.

The constable soon found the man asleep in a O'DRISCOLL, B. F., New-York, scalp wound, leg injured. barn near the track. He was a farm hand in the

employ of Fibert Wallace.
Crozler was taken before Justice Welthauf for an of Gook and Will counties asking for troops,
Governor Altgeld to-night wired the following:

"Thomas Kelly, Sheriff Will County, Joliet—
I have just received telegram signed by yourself and two other Sheriffs calling for troops. What

SUICIDE OF A NAUAL OFFICER.

LIEUTENANT W. P. RAY CUTS HIS THROAT WHILE IN A HOSPITAL AT MARE ISLAND.

Vallejo, Cal., June 9.-Lieutenant William P. tay, United States Navy, commander of United States Coast Survey steamer McArthur, committed micide at Mare Island Naval Hospital this morning by cutting his throat. Lieutenant Ray was transferred to the Naval Hospital a short time ago suffering from nervous prostration. This morning he went into the hospital bath room, locking himself in and cutting his throat. When found by the nurse shortly after the attempt on his life he was gasping for breath, though a hurried examination failed to discover any cut in the artery. He was carried into the ward and placed on an operating table, where he died at 12:45 p. m.

Lieutenant Ray was assigned to the coof the Coast Survey McArthur, November 5, 1890. He was a native of Indiana and leaves a wife and family.

MORE WESTERN BANES COLLAPSE.

Chicago, June 9.-Joseph Higgins, owning a private bank at No. 34 Washington-st., and three corre sponding institutions in Illinois towns, made an as Ignment to George W. Dixon. Assets are schedul at \$50,000, liabilities not estimated. Higgins operted banks at Mascoutah, Sorento, Gillesple and St. Ann. The assignment covers all. The depositors in these country banks became uneasy during the excitement in financial circles the past week and instituted a run on several banks. The attorneys who represent the assignee say that Higgins has enough assets to pay the liabilities several times over, and as soon as the financial situation is relieved he will replacible by will probably be in a condition to resume business.

August Jernberg and William B. Griffin, composing

the banking firm of Jernberg, Griffin & Co., made oluntary assignment to-day to Edward Maher. The vomintary assignment to-day to Edward Maher. The Habilities of the firm are \$20,000, and the assets \$24,000. Jernberg also conducted a real-estate business, and at the same time assigned this, placing his assets at \$200,000 and his liabilities at \$151,0.50. Hillsboro, Onlo, June 9.—The Citizens' National lank of this place has been closed by order of the Controller, and is now in the hands of the bank examiner.

Jeffersonville, Ind., June 9.-The shortage of J. A. nkins, the defaulting ex-treasurer of the county, it said exceeds 840,000. Jenkins is critically ill. TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

COLLAPSE OF FORD'S THEATRE.

APPALLING FATE OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.

Marvelle W. Cooper, the Appraiser of the Port, CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMY RESPONSIBLE,

WHOM MAY DIE-SCENES AT THE WRECKED BUILDING-POSSIBILITY OF OTHER AC-

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 9 .- A score and more and retrenchment"-this is the indictment which a helpless and outraged community hurls to-day of the United States. The miserly Congressional fingers are red with the blood that a few hours ago coursed through the veins of active manhood. Widows and orphans weep for the husbands and

fathers offered to the Juggernaut of legislative

which they were appointed, contains twenty-two

"reform" and administrative indifference. the whole city there is mourning for the dead, lamentation for the dying, sympathy for the in-The following list of dead, with the States from

ALLEN, George I., Pennsylvania. AKNOLD, George M., Virg. BOODY, L. W., New-York. DALEY, Jeremiah, Penosylvania. JORDAN, David C., Mason

names, including one unknown.

MILLER, Howard S., Ohio. SCHRIEVER, William, Maryland, WOOD, H. S., no State. WOOD, H. S., no State. WILLIAMS, F. M., Wisconsin.

C. H. Miller is reported killed, but it is probable ampointment of a successor.

I accordingly hereby resign the office of United States
Local Appraiser at the Port of New-York, this resignasupposed to have been killed, but will recover. The names of Jordan and Paul have also been at tached to the unofficial death list as having been taken out dead, but their bodies have not been Jordan is probably a duplication of the name of David C. Jordan, of Missouri, who was killed, and Paul may have been confused with McFall, also killed. One man taken from the ruins dead was identified by a bystander as "Old Man" McCauley, who lived in Virginia, but this identification was not verified, as the death list does not contain his name.

Up to a late hour to-night M. T. Mulledy, of Louisiana, had not returned to his home, and he is supposed to be among the killed. His triends have telegraphed the family that he is dead.

At midnight it was known positively that twenty-two men were killed and forty-five in-

INJURED.

jured.

The injured as far as can be ascertained are as follows: AMES, A. L., Iona, skull fractured, leg broken and in-

pured internally.

BAKER, S. S., bad scalp wound. A. C., Indiana, fractured checkbone and arm.

GILLIAM, R. H., Virginia, slight cuts on the

JOHNSON, C. A., Missouri, left shoulder dislocated.

KING, William R., Mississippi, head, face and a METCALE, Frank, Massachusetts, dislocation of hip. McLAUGHLIN, G. M., Tennessee, McCORNACK, J. P., Wisconsin, 1th fractured.

MILLER, J. A., both legs broken between the knee train. A few minutes before the train reacted the place John Casey, a brother of the constable, had MOORE, Charles J., District of Columbia, 11bs broken

PUNTENNY, C. M., Indiana, head cut and nose broker ROHINSON, Charles, Colorado, slight injuries in head an BOHEY, George W., Maryland, leg broken,

SIMS, F. F. SHADBOLT, C. D., Missouri, (colored), dangerously in-

pared. SMITH, F. B., Tennessee.

SAMS, F. F., Illinois, cut about the head. SMITH, William.
SOMMERS, P. U., Ohio, ribs broken and head badly cut.

WORLEY, N. T., Tennessee, back and legs injured, WHITE, James A., Georgia, cut on head and leg. YOUNT, A. i., Pennsylvania, head cut and injured.

condition at present being too bad to permit of TEST, F. W., seriously injured about face and arms and

METCALF, Frank, seriously shocked from fall. SMITH. Robert, fractured skull, operation necessary M'CORMACK, Dr. O. P., eyes injured and shocked by

The calamity is the most awful that has visited the National Capital within the century of its existence. It is appalling in the knowledge that ample warning had been sounded time and again; plant. The work had been done so carelessly and fearful in this, that the city is honeycombed with buildings owned or rented by the Government as rotten as the scene of to-day's horror; sickening that some of them had become uneasy and watchful They feared a collapse, as did many of the clerks. and heartbreaking in the contemplation of what the future may have in store for the innocent victims of the sophistry of professional economists and demagogues. Responsibility-where will you place it? Accountability-it is an idle dream! Intangible, indeed, is this great, rich and powerful Government, and the most you can do is to hold up to public scorn the Holmans, the Richardsons and the Cockrells, who will vote to secure their own safety and comfort, but will unhesitatingly endanger the health and imperil the lives

of helpless employes.

In the shadow of death, distress and sorrow which has fallen upon Washington to day it is difficult to write with feelings of calmiess or re-gnation. Everybody in this city who has mid any attention to the matter has known for years that the Government building which collapsed to-day without warning, burying nearly Congressmen knew it as well as everybody else. Many of them knew that the building, which was never designed and could not be properly fitted for a Government office, had been thrice condemned as unsafe, and they also knew that within its walls were stored some of the most important-indeed, the indispensablerecords of the War of the Rebellion, relating to the personal history and services of the men who fought to preserve the Union. Moreover they knew that a large majority of the custodian of these records were maimed and disabled veterars of the war, many of whom were minus an arm or a leg. Honest and practical men who give name for the cause of to-day's disaster call it 'Holmanism." and this interpretation is so gen eral that within the space of a few hours Tribune correspondent heard more than twoscore respectable citizens give free expression to their indignation against the man whom they regarded as the prime author of the calamity, and their sentiments were received with hearty and unani-

mous approbation.

Everybody in Washington knows that the walls and floors of the great building in which are housed the 2,500 operatives of the Government Printing Office are weaker and more heavily overloaded than were the walls and floors of the building which succumbed to-day; indeed, the fact is so notorious that for five years Congress has been trying to fix upon a site for a new building. There is a fair prospect that on some line morning the old building will collapse and the country b startled by a greater and even more inexcusable calamity than that of to-day. In the National Capital are other buildings occupied by the general Government which are equally unsafe, and which are occupied because of the parsimony of Congress To such an extent has that nigrardliness been car ried that even the most sacred and indispensable records of the Government are daily exposed to destruction because there is no safe place in which to deposit them. What this means was shown to-Hundreds of original papers which could not be replaced and which were necessary to complete the military history of veterans of the Union Army were scattered and trodden under foot, deluged with water, covered with lime and dust, shovelled aside, thrown into the street-exposed to every chance of destruction-in the rush to save lives Probably most of these papers were saved or will be recovered through the efforts of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who were among the earliest on the scene and among the most earnest in their efforts to rescue and succor the wounded and carry off the dead. It was a shame it will be a lasting disgrace to the Government of the United States, that the parsimony of its longress made such efforts necessary.

It is too soon, probably, to fix the direct responsibility for to-day's disaster, but public sentiment is strongly inclined to shoulder it upon officers of the War Department, and in a meeting of angry citizens held late this afternoon it was charged by one or two of the speakers that Colonel Ainsworth, who has charge of the medi cal and hospital records and muster rolls of the Union armies during the Rebellion, was large'y responsible. It was noticed that this accusation which was doubtless an exaggeration, excited considerable applause and no disapprobation in the meeting. It will be for the Coroner's jury, however, to fix the direct responsibility for to day's wholesale murder. As the Rev. Dr. Bartlett said in the citizens' meeting this afternoon, the Government of the United States is responsible and should be held to strict account. there are many obstacles in the way of doing that. The fact is that the "Government of the United States" has been engaged for years in murdering its servants in Washington, but not by such violent means as were employed to-day. Within the last ten years at least two Secretaries of the Treasury have fallen victims to the foul air and gases of the Treasury Building, and the lives of scores of minor officials and clerks in that and other departments have been sacrificed in the same manner. On this occasion, however, quicker if not more effectual means were employed.

This morning the clerks whose desks were in the old building in Tenth-st. known as Ford's Theatre, the building which possesses so tragic and mournful an interest as the scene of Lin coln's assassination, went to their work as usual It appears that some of them had become uneas on account of the apparent insecurity of the building, and as many of them as could do so had obtained leave of absence for a short time until certain repairs that were under way shoulbe completed, and so it happened that less than 400 were at their desks in a building where over 510 are bestowed when all are at work, but in which not more than one-half that number could be properly accommodated if proper attention were paid to sanitary considerations. ing is an old one, never designed for offices or to carry great weight on its floors. Some years ago the structure was condemned, and it was regarded as an unsafe and unfit depository for certain anatomical specimens and the valuable medical library belonging to the Government, which were therefore removed to a new building, which has cost the Government, first and last, more than \$300,000. After certain repairs, however, the old building was thought safe enough not only as a depository for the medical and hospital records of the War of the Rebellion, but also as a hive for about 500 Government clerks, a majority of whom were veterans of the War.

These clerks had been at work less than an hour this morning when, without a sound of warning, about one-third of each of the three floors upon which they were stationed began to shiver and sink, and within ten seconds these floors with their living contents were dumped into the cellar and buried under desks, file cases, beams and all the other wreckage of a complete collapse. The clerks who were not plunged into the abyss of destruction rushed to the rear windows to escape. There was not a single fire escape on this inflammable structure: Three made their way to the ground by means of a hose which they found in a corner; one slid down a waterspout until it broke under his weight and he fell the ground; one or two, foreboding disaster, had planned a route of escape; one jumped upon the awning of an adjacent building; three jumped from the windows-one of them to instant and the second to lingering death. Three fire ladders were brought and the remaining clerks, who has been crouching between an abyss of destruction and a toppling wall, were rescued by firemen The front wall of the building stood steadfast: within was a wreck extending back about one-third of the depth of the building. Under this part of the building men had been digging for days making an excavation for an electric light

SCENES AT THE BUILDING.

When a Tribune correspondent reached the building an hour after the disaster happened, everything was still in a state of the utmost confusion and disorder. Thousands of people confusion and disorder. Thousands of people had gathered about the scene, many of them frantic with alarm and anxiety, and the efforts of the police force to restrain them were futile; the air was filled with shouts, screams, hysterical shrieks and dazed men, not seriously injured, but with bleeding heads and wits astray, added to the uproar. If one can imagine a battlefield, after the fighting has ceased, with the wives and children and friends of the combatants on the ground and thousands of other non-condutants thrusting of the scene to-day. Within the wrecked part of the building a hundred or more excited but reso-lute firemen, policemen and citizens, one of the minutes. It was a good deal of business for a goung woman inexperienced in affairs of that kind,

Continued on Fourth Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS. BETTER FOR LIZZIE BORDEN

POINTS IN HER ADVANTAGE.

THE PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE WEAKENED BY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BY EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON-AN EXTRAOR-DINARY DAY IN AN EXTRAORDI-NARY TRIAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MARSHAL FLEET'S TESTIMONY TORN TO PIECES

New-Bedford, Mass., June 9.—The fifth der of Lizzie Borden's trial has ended. The prosecution's work is still incomplete, and, although dozens of the court stenographers' notebooks were filled with the record of the day's proceedings, little will be found in them that adds to the probability of the prisoner's guilt. POINTS MADE BY THE DEFENCE.

The day has been mostly given over to the edes-examination of police officers. The defendant's lawyers, who had been gentle in the who had been Lizzie's friends and neighbors, adopted a different course with the policemen They charged at full tilt, and paused only to charge again. Nor was their attack a vain one. They scored mny important points. They made it appear that the house was insufficiently watched and neglectfully guarded, and they caused the officers to contradict one another flatly on mat-

ters of supreme moment It has been a damp, cell day. The heavy gram on the courthouse lawn and the leafy archway of elms that gives a stately covering to its approaches have worn a sombre hue, as if whispers of the tragic tale that was being told beyond the Grecian portico that fronted them had come out through the open wind ws. Within there was a deeply interested audience. Sometimes, moved by Governor Robinson's almost savage satire, they ventured to smile, and once or twice they had the hardihood to let what may have been a titter escape them. Then the portly person of the High Sheriff of Bristol would visibly enlarge. His swallowtailed coat of Websterian blue would elevate itself at the back and stand out at the tails as if electric with indignation, and the uncountable brass buttons that adorn and beautify him, catching the gleam of his eyes, would flash and sparkle with reflected ire.

MISS BORDEN CALM AND DIGNIFIED.

Lizzie Borden maintains the more cheerful appearance which came to her with yesterday's sunshine. She prompted her counsel considerably to-day, and her suggestions were evidently good, for he gave close attention, and almost immediately asked a question or went into a line of examination fruitful of advantage to the defence. Nothing that was said by any witness escaped her intelligent and ready observation. Her general deportment is precisely what it should be. She is wholly unconcerned in the crowd around her. She takes no notice of the scratching correspondents or the sketching newspaper artists. They move quietly here and there, catching her first in this position and then in that, but she could not be less conscious of them or more entirely heedful of the awful business that brings her here if she and the judges, the jury and the lawyers were the only persons in the room. Dignity, calmness, fixed attention to the witnesses and an evident appreciation of the consequences to her of every word they speak characterize her demeanor at all times.

When the court adjourned vesterday John Fleet, the assistant marshal of the Fall River police, was on the witness-stand. He had told his story for the prosceution, and Governor Robinson, with studied suspicion and the evident intention of handling him without mercy, had begun the cross-examination. The witness had already discovered that his reputation was at stake, both as an officer and as a man. When the court abruptly, and, to his plain relief, adjourned, he had already tallen into one trap, and for him. He returned to his place this morning with an anxious look on his face and a manner

that showed anything but confidence. On the direct examination he had testified about his having gone to the Borden house on August 4, 1892, which was a Thursday, just after the murders had been discovered. He told of a conversation he had with Lizzie Borden, of his search of the premises and of his having found in the cellar two axes, two hatchets, one of them having a clawhead, and a rusty, dust-covered hatchethead, the handle of which was broken off close to the iron. The axes and hatchets were found with Bridget Sullivan's assistance. He had himself come across the hatchet-head later in another place in the cellar. He found it in a little box on a shelf. There were a few other tools in the box. What they were he could not remember, though he thought there were some chisels among them. The box and all the tools, including the hatchet-head, were covered with a heavy dust, the most of which in his opinion had been collected from an ash-heap near by. It is this hatchethead with which, according to the theory of the prosecution, the murders were committed.

Fleet's conversation with Lizzie, narrated yesterday, was particularly noticeable, because he said she told him that when her father came into the house that morning, just before 11 o'clock, she advised him to lie down and rest on the sofa. This is new evidence, and evidence of considerable importance. Nobedy else has testified that Lizzie said she had so advised her father, and Fleet's story of what she said to him agrees perfectly with that of all the other witnesses as to what she said to them, except in this solitary parshe thought Mrs. Borden was out of the house; that Mrs. Borden had received a note that morn ing from a sick friend, and had thereupon gone out. To all of the witnesses, including Fleet, she said that just before 11 o'clock she went out to the barn to get a piece of iron; that she remained there from twenty minutes to half an hour, and returned to find her father lying dead on the sofa in the sitting-room

SIGNIFICANCE OF PLEET'S TESTIMONY.

that Lizzie said she advised her father to lie down

Now, the significance of Fleet's additional point

on that sofa and rest himself, lies in the suggestion it makes of an admission on her part that by getting him on the sofa she artfully placed him in her power. When Bridget went up stairs into the attic, a few minutes before 11, she left Lizzie ironing at a table in the dining-room and Mr. Border sitting in a rocking-chair at an open window in the sitting-room. If Lizzie did tell Fleet that she had suggested to her father that he lie down on the sofa and rest himself, it looks like an admission that she had decoyed him to his death. He was an old man of seventy. He may have fallen quickly asleep, and it fits the prosecution's theory to believe that he did, and that by being taken asleep he was quickly and without resistance dispatched. It aids to explain the most improbable point in the prosecution's case, for if Lizzie is the murderer, in the twelve or fifteen minutes that elapsed between Bridget's departure for the attic and her coming down again in response to Lizzie's call, Lizzie must have got herself dressed either in the bloody clothes in which she had killed her mother, or in some other cos-tume than that worn by her when Bridget left

the room; she must have committed the second

act of murder; she must have undressed and prac-

tically taken a bath, all in twelve or fifte